Round 8—Sullivan came up bleeding from the cut on his ear, having the appearance of an enraged bull, immediately rushed at Kilrain, and after a few passes succeeded in breaking down his guard, sending Kilrain to grass with a heavy right-hander in the mouth. First knock down claimed and allowed for Sullivan amid prolonged cheers from his admirers. Time, 2 min.

Time, 2 min.
Round 9 was very brief, Kilrain simply slipping down to escape punishment.
Time, 30 seconds.
Round 10—Kilrain came up looking very serious, probably realizing that he had undertaken a huge contract. As he showed undertaken a huge contract.

ugly under cut on Sullivan's ribs. Sullivan in resurn got in a good one on Kilrain's neck, which staggered him, and many in the crowd here called upon Sullivan to go in and finish him. The big fellow then

latter retreating, Sullivan following him up and endeavoring to land one of his terrible knock-out blows, succeeded finally in gaining a square knock-down by a right-hander in the neck. At the termination of this round Sullivan did not even take his seat, while Kilrain appeared to be very much distressed. Time, 3 minutes. Round 12—Kilrain started this round by

hugging Sullivan, the latter breaking away

and getting in a good left-hander on Kil-rain's neck. Kilrain proved a tricky fighter, evading successfully Sullivan's right-handed swings for the kneck-out spot, clinching Sullivan and attempting to throw him, but without success, and upon breaking away made a pass at Sullivan, but the blow lacked force. The round ended by the men falling heavily Sullivan

ended by the men falling heavily, Sullivan on top, his left arm locked tightly on his opponent's throat, Kilrain having to be carried to his corner evidently in distress.

Time, 2 min. Round 13—Sullivan had an ugly glare ir

his eye at the opening of the round, as if he was determined to "do" Kilrain, and succeeded in leading lightly on Kilrain's

succeeded in leading lightly on Kilrain's ribs, the latter countering on his stomach. Kilrain during the round spiked Sullivan in one of his feet, causing it to bleed quite profusely, and aimed a blow which would have been a foul had it taken effect. Sulli-

have been a four han it taken the van here got in some telling blows on Kil-rain's ribs and chest, Kilrain countering on the neck with a blow which staggered Sul-

tivan, but did not seem to cause much damage. Kilrain, in subsequent inter-

changes, went down to avoid punishment

changes, went down to avoid punishment. Time, 2 min.

Round 14—Sullivan appeared very cool, while Kilrain retreated, Sullivan in vain attempting to land on his opponent's jugular with any force. Kilrain committed another palpable foul, Sullivan countering on his neck with his dangerous right, the round closing in a clinch. Sullivan slipped and fell under the ropes. Time 1:12.

Round 15—Kilrain again resorted to his specialing tactles. Sullivan exclaiming:

Sullivan's stomach, Sullivan avoiding it and planting a roaster on Kilrain's ribs, Sullivan made another vicious lunge which Kilrain dodged, and he in turn rushed Sul-

livan against the ropes but effecting no damage. Sullivan's face meanwhile wore a confident "you-can't-hurt-me" expres-sion, and he backed Kilrain into the latter's

corner and aimed a vicious blow at Kil-rain, which the latter cleverly avoided and

ran away from his antagonist. Sullivan again appealed to the referee to induce Kilrain to face the music, saying to Mitchell's protege, "why can't you fight like a man?" Kilrain rushed at Sullivan, the latter countering right and left on Kilrain's ribs and left on

jaw. Sullivan tried to land a heavy one, which Kilrain evaded by rushing in and clinching, Sullivan planting short arm blows on the neck and ribs. Both men in-

dulged in short arm blows, Sullivan playing for the neck, Kilrain falling to avoid

punishment.

Round 16—Kilrain led, planted a remainder on Sullivan's ribs and retreated. Sullivan remarking, "You fight just like Mitchell." Both sparred cautiously, Kilrain leading and landing on Sullivan's stomach. Some lively infighting followed, Kilrain breaking away and promonadics.

breaking away and promenading around the ring out of Sullivan's reach. A clinch followed, Sullivan throwing Kilrain. Round 17—Sullivan feinted and Kilrain

dodged clear across the ring. They again clinched, both falling, Kilrain landing on Sullivan's cheek before the fall, drawing

the purple. Time, 3 minutes, Round 18—Sullivan appeared with the blood trickling down his cheek. Kilrain

feinted, Sullivan trying to counter and Kilrain slipped down without being struck. Sullivan claimed a foul, which, however,

van's ribs, and then went down from a light blow. Time, 2 minutes.

Round 20—Both men sparred for an opening, Sullivan leading and lauding again on the objective point, Kilrain's ribs, the latter slipping down to avoid punishment. Another claim of foul made by Muldoon was not allowed. Time 45 seconds.

Round 21—Kilrain opened with a light one on Sullivan's stomach, Sullivan retali-

van's ribs, and then went down from a

otter retreating, Sullivan following

THE CHAMPION.



JOHN L. SULLIVAN DEPEATS JAKE KILRAIN IN SEVENTY-FIVE ROUNDS.

THE VICTOR IN GOOD CONDITION

the First Knockdown-Some of the Important Features of the Rounds. The Baltimore Boy Falls Very Frequently to Avoid Blows.

The Sullivan-Kilrain fight occurred on Monday at Richburg, Miss., 195 miles dis-tant from New Orleans. Sullivan won in the seventy-fifth round. Neither of the combatants was seriously injured, although Kilrain was very weak. Kilrain won the first fall and first blood. Suilivan won the first fall and first blood. Sullivan won the first knockdown. Kilrain, who had been considered a great fighter, proved not an unworthy rival, but he was a little out of his sphere. He stayed with the "big fellow" for seventy-five rounds, and was not quite knocked out, when, as an act of mercy, one of his seconds, Professor Mike Donovan, threw up the sponge.

No previous fight in this country has ever created such a widespread interest as the

No previous fight in this country has ever created such a widespread interest as the one between these two men, and the 5,000 people who stood around the ring where the battle took place were thrilled from first to last with feverish excitement. So intense was this strain that early in the course of the fight several strong men fainted, and nearly all were in a state of semi-frenzy. Sullivan's backers were in the majority, but Kilrain was not neglected, and his generalship gained him admirers among the Sullivan supporters, many of whom thought the Boston boy would finish him with a punch.

d. Kilrain did not prove himself the equal of Sullivan as a fighter, but he showed equal or superior ability as a wrestler, and for 75 rounds maintained the contest, at times with a vigor that promised a no worse issue than a draw.

times with a vigor that promised a no worse issue than a draw.

When the match was made Sullivan lay abed, weak from typhoid fever. Doctors said he would never be himself again. For weeks after he began to mend his legs, the most effective part of the fighter's equipment, were shaky and strengthless. Kilrain's backers warily chose to have the contest decided under the rules of the London prize ring, which greatly increased Kilprize ring, which greatly increased Kilrain's chances of success, seeing that he was shifty on his feet and a good wrestler. Sullivan was no wrestler, and, according to the history of all such drunkards as he his legs ought to ful him after 20 minutes

fighting.

Kilrain's tactics were to throw his man often enough to weaken him, then punch him into insensibility. Had the battle been fought under the Marquis of Queens-berry rules there would have been no berry rules there would have been no wrestling, and every time Sullivan knocked Kilrain down he would have to back and fight in ten seconds or los

nearly the match was in favor of Kilrain, the lighter, more agile man. When the fight went on from hour to hour Kil-rain found himself growing weaker in each round, while Sullivan's strength was not diminished. For more than 30 rounds the fight was a foot race, Kilrain always in the lead, Sullivan chasing him, growling, swearing, begging him to stand and right. wearing, begging him to stand and fight. It was not cowardice that led Kilrain to pursue this Fabian policy. It was thought to be the only way by which Sullivan could be worn down. Let him once stand panting and limp as he did before Mitchell in Chantilly, and big Kilrain could easily close in and knock him into insensibility. The chance never came. Kilrain expended much of his strength wrestling. Sullivan knew enough of the art to fall easily on the turf and without being hurt. Seeing this, Kilrain resorted to Mitchell's runaway tactics. But this time Sullivan's legs did not give out.

way tactics. But this time Sullivan's legs did not give out.

As a last resort Kilrain tried the Boston-ian's own plan of battle. He went at him and fought stiffly. Then it could be seen that all his previous work had only postponed his fate. Again and again the Bos-tonian's fists fell upon him, and at last beat

him into unconsciousness.

There was great excitement at the ring side as Bud Renaud, Mike Donovan and Johnny Murphy made their appearance, which they did at 9:50 a. m. On the toss up for position Kilrain's representative, Mike Donovan, won and selected the northeast corner. Muldoon, Sulli van's representative, took the southwest corner. At this juncture the sheriff of the county made his appearance, and in the name o Mississippi, commanded peace and retired, this being the only effort on the part of the authorities to interfere with

At this moment the flag of Sullivan, brought from Boston, was placed in his cor-ner amidst great enthusiasm. At about ten o'clock, the sun having gone behind a cloud, there was no perceptible advantage in either corner. Kilrain was the first to make his appearance, accompanied by Mike Donovan and Charley Mitchell. He was greeted with applause, but wore a very serious air, as if fully realizing the work

before him.

As the crowd recognized the stalwart form of the big fellow as he jumped into the ring the cheers were deafening. He looked in marked contrast to Kilrain, seeming to be perfectly at his case regard-the termination of the contest.

with the rules. This will be a fair contest of the merits of the two men, and I will do the best I can. In regard to the question spoken of, as to what time the thirty sec-onds between the rounds shall commence, I decide that it commences from the time

W. E. Harding at this moment stepped p to Kilrain and placing \$1,000 in his ands told him it was sent by Mr. Fox for him to bet with Sullivan. Kilrain at went over to Sullivan and offered t him that sum he would win the fight. The bet was immediately taken up by Sullivan.

bet was immediately taken up by Sullivan, and the money, \$2,000, deposited in the hands of the referee.

Both men being now stripped, it was ap-parent to every one present the great supe-riority possessed by Sullivan over his an-tagonist in the matter of size and develop-Sullivan claimed a foul, which, however, was not allowed. Time, 11 minutes, Round 19—Kilrain rushed in and hugged Sullivan, the latter saying: "You're no fighter. You are a wrestler." Kilrain planted his right on Sullivan's ribs and then retreated around the ring. Sullivan followed, and planted a blow on Kilrain's ribs, which could be heard all over the enclosure. Kilrain landed lightly on Sullivan's ribs, and then went down from a ent, the muscles of his arms standing

in big welts, his driving power appearing tremendous and he seeming in the very best of spirits.
At 10:10 the principals and seconds advanced to the centre of the ring and formed

Maltese cross in shaking hands, the latter retiring outside the ropes, and the princi-pals to their respective corners. At the call of time, Sullivan and Kilrain advanced to the centre of the ring, the former wear-ing a confident smile, Kilrain looking serious, and the great battle for the world's

championship began.
THE FIGHT BEGINS. Round 1-Kilrain immediately made a

LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1889. ating on the neck. Kilrain countered on the jaw, slipping and falling. Time, 15

minutes.

Round 22—Sullivan tapped Kilrain lightly on the ribs and the latter went to the earth to avoid more of the same tor-

Round 23—Kiirain began retreating, with Sullivan in pursuit. Sullivan again landed heavily on the ribs, when they clinched and fell, Sullivan with his knees across Kilrain's throat. A strong claim of foul by Kilrain's seconds was not allowed.

Kilrain's seconds was not allowed. Time, 30 sec.

Round 24—Sullivan landed a swinging right-hander on Kilrain's neck, the latter hugging, and then breaking and running around the ring. Kilrain fell in his corner without receiving a blow. Time, 1 min.

Round 25—Sullivan led for and countered on Kilrain's ribs, Kilrain going down. Time, 30 sec.

Round 25—Sullivan came up smiling derisively, feinted. Kilrain again retreated around the circle, followed by Boston's pride. Kilrain landed on Sullivan's stomsch with his right and rushed in and threw his burly antagonist amid loud and prolonged choers. Time, 40 sec.

Round 27—Kilrain began the round by landing heavily on Sullivan's ribs and then clinching. Sullivan, after the breakaway, made an ugly blow for Kilrain's neck, which the latter skillfully avoided, receiving it on the beak of the neck. Sullivan then planted another ugly blow on Kilrain's ribs, Kilrain countering lightly on the head, Sullivan cross-countering leavily on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time, 2 min.

Round 28—Kilrain led, clinched and

on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time, 2 min.

Round 28—Kilrain led, clinched and broke, then landed lightly on Sullivan's neck. Sullivan feinted and a clinch ensued in Kilrain's corner, the latter playing lightly on Sullivan's ribs. A vicious blow was evaded by Kilrain, and then Sullivan landed heavily on Kilrain's ribs, the latter seeking grass. Time, 2:14.

Round 29—Kilrain landed on Sullivan's neek. Sullivan feinted and then landed lightly on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down. Time, 1 min.

Round 30—Sullivan made an ugly blow at Kilrain, and the latter went down to save himself. Time, 20 sec.

Round 31—Sullivan landed lightly on Kilrain, the latter countering heavily on Sullivan's cheek and the latter retailated with interest on Kilrain's ribs and cheek, knocking him down. Time, 50 sec.

Round 32—Kilrain rushed in and clinched, but Sullivan worked on his ribs, Kilrain going down from a slight blow. Kilrain going down from a slight blow. Time, I min 14 sec. Cleary then demanded of the referee that he make Kilrain fight. Round 33—Kilrain immediately went to grass from a severe blow in the mouth.

Time 8 sec.
Round 34—Kilrain landed on Sullivan's Round 34—Kilrain landed on Sullivan's breast, and the latter laughingly remarked: "I'm not hurt," and immediately landed with effect on Kilrais's ribs, Sullivan foreing him all over the ring, and finally knocking Kilrain down in his (Sullivan's) corner, landing quickly on the mouth, chest and neck. Time, I min.

Round 35—Kilrain landed on Sullivan's cheek, Sullivan feinting, being met by a right-handed blow on the cheek, the round closing with sharp in-fighting, and Sullivan

right-handed blow on the cheek, the round closing with sharp in-fighting, and Sullivan throwing Kilrain and falling heavily on him. Time 1½ minutes.

Round 36—Kilrain beat a hasty retreat around the ring, causing Sullivan to say:

"Why don't you fight like a man?" Sullivan finally landed on Kilrain's neck, the latter going down in his corner. Time, 1.30.

Round 37—Kilrain tapped Sullivan lightly on the head and then retreated, Sullivan folding his arms while waiting for Kilrain to come to the scratch, the crowd leering and hissing Kilrain. The latter landed lightly on Sullivan's breast, and retreated. Sullivan again stepped to the middle of the ring, calling on Kilrain to come up and fight. Kilrain made a lunge at Sullivan's ribs and then went down in his corner Sullivan again appealing to the his corner Sullivan again appealing to the referee to make Kilrain fight. Muldoon claimed a foul, which was not allowed.

serious, probably realizing that he had undertaken a huge contract. As he showed no disposition to come to the centre of the ring, Sullivan exclaimed impatiently; "Stand up and fight like a man, I'm not a sprinter, I'm a fighter." As soon as Kilrain came near him, Sullivan made a pass but it fell short, and Kilrain countered on his stomach, his blows evidently lacking force, doing Sullivan no apparent damage. Sullivan made a rush at Kilrain, when the latter turned and hugged him, both being against the ropes. The big fellow here got in some light blows on Kilrain's ribs, which by this time resembled somewhat the color of raw beefsteak. Then they clinched, Kilrain throwing Sullivan and falling heavily on top of him. Time, 2 minutes.

Round 11—Sullivan opened with his left, which Kilrain neatly countered, Sullivan landing a light one on Kilrain's neck, following it with a vicious blow, which Kilrain ducked, the latter rushing and hugging Sullivan. The boy from Boston was now blowing quite hard and Kilrain got in an ugly under cut on Sullivan's ribs. Sullivan ressure cot in a good one on Kilrain's Time, 2 min. 20 sec.

Round 38—Kilrain showed signs of distress while retreating around the ring, but Sullivan declined to follow. The referee here told Kilrain he would have to fight. He came up and landed lightly on Sullivan's jaw and breast, and then made a pass at Sullivan's stomach and clinched, the crowd crying "rats" and "cur, cur" at Kilrain for not toeing the mark. Kilrain went down to save his bacon. Time, 4

minutes.

Round 39—Both men sparring for an Round 39—Both men sparring for an opening, Kilrain running around the ring but Sullivan would not follow. Sullivan stood in the middle of the ring calling upon Kilrain to come up and fight. Kilrain landed lightly on Sullivan's stomach and left cheek and tried to throw Sullivan, but could not. Kilrain went down upon a feint of Sullivan's, Sullivan's second claiming foul, which was not allowed. Time, 2 minutes.

Round 40—Sullivan got in a heavy ribroaster on Kilrain's left side. The latter.

roaster on Kilrain's left side. The latter, after getting a light one on Sullivan's neck, was pushed by Sullivan, and fell down as usual. Time. 2 minutes.

Round 41—Kilrain landed lightly on Sullivan's breast and retreated.

again landed on Kilrain's ribs, the latter going down. Time 1 minute. Round 42—Kilrain retreated, as usual, came back and led at Sullivan, who countered and Kilrain ran away. Kilrain fell from a light blow, Sullivan standing over and stamping on Kilrain. Kilrain's seconds claimed a foul, amid a scene of great excitement, which was not allowed. Time,

Round 43—Kilrain got another rib-roaster from Sullivan, when they clinched and Kilrain went down without being hit, Sulivan claiming foul, which was not allowed. Fime 14 minutes.
Round 44—Almost immediately on com-

ing to the scratch Sullivan commenced vomiting freely, whereupon Kilrain told him he would not hit him while vomiting. Sullivan blurted out: "Come on; I'm ready," and Kilrain went down. Time, 2 minutes.
Round 45—Kilrain landed heavily on

Sullivan's neck with his left and retreated. Sullivan smashed him in the ribs, when he went down, and while down deliberately jumped on him with his feet. Cries of foul were heard all over the ring, but it was not allowed. This was a sham ful act on Sullivan's part, and many thought should have lost him the battle. Round 46—The men clinched and stayed together for some time. Sullivan landed heavily on the ribs and nose, and after some in-fighting Kilrain went down to avoid punishment. Time, 45 sec.
Round 47—Kilrain landed heavily on
Sullivan's stomach. They clinched and fell heavily with Sullivan on top.

Kilrain's seconds made loud and vigorous claims of foul, but the referee would

not grant it. Pony Moore said to the referee: "You've got money on Sulli-van," to which Fitzpatrick replied, "You're Forty-eighth to sixty seventh rounds kilrain resorted to running around and dropping at every opportunity to avoid punishment, which disgusted the crowd, Sullivan and his seconds, and frequently claims of foul were paid no heed to.

Round 68—Kilrain ran around the ring. Sullivan followed him closely, hitting him in the ribs. Sullivan feinted. Kilrain attempted to drop, when Sullivan hit him with a vicious upper and under cut, knocking him down heavy. Time, 124 minutes. Round 69—Kilrain was knocked down

with a right-hander on the jaw.

From this until the close of the seventyfifth round Kilrain pursued his running away tactics, dropping on every attempt of Sullivan to administer punishment. At the close of the 75th round, Mitchell went ever to Sullivan's corner and asked to have the fight declared a draw,to which Sullivan and his seconds responded: "No,

Donovan then stepped to the centre of Donovan then stepped to the centre of the ring and threw up the sponge amid a scene of the wildest enthusiasm.

Kilrain was toeing the scratch when Pro-fessor Donovan, his second, threw up the sponge, thus declaring Sullivan the victor. Kilrain was by no means satisfied, but not-withstanding his protestations he was bundled up in a black shawl and hurried to a carriage in waiting.

to a carriage in waiting.

When Kilrain had seated himself in the when Kirain had seated himsen in the ear he was soon surrounded by a host of sympathizing friends, who consoled him for his misfortune. Kilrain wept like a child and continued, exclaiming, "I had him beaten!" He would not be consoled, for his misfortune. Kilrain wept like a child and continued, exclaiming, "I had him beaten!" He would not be consoled, but continued to bemoan the loss of the battle which he had hoped to win.

Donovan stated that though Kilrain did not want to throw up the sponge he concluded to do so, for his principal was exhausted from the heat and exercise, as well as from the punishment he had received. Charley Mitchell, Kilrain's trainer, kept himself aloof from him.

As soon as the two gladiators and their friends had scated themselves in the coaches the train moved off rapidly. Kilrain appeared to be suffering more from mental than physical injuries, and was very gloomy. His face did not betray the great punishment he had received. He had a cut under the nose across both lips, and his left eve was slightly discolored and swollen. His right hand had been injured by a blow on Sullivan's head, and his left instep had been cut by the spikes on Sullivan's shoes, which cut through the leather of Kilrain's left shoe. He had received terrible punishment about the ribs. He claimed to have been more overcome by the heat than by the blows of Sullivan.

Referring to the fight, Kilrain said that he had not been trained properly, and that he was not in condition when he entered the ring, and this seemed to be the impression of overyone who saw him when he entered the ring, and this seemed to be the impression of overyone who saw him when he entered. He would work and get some money together again, he said, and would once more make a trial for the champion-ship. He had Sullivan "done up" twice, he continued, but he had not been properly trained and was unable to take advantage of this, but he was willing to fight Sullivan again.

He punched Sullivan several times and

of this, but he was willing to fight Sullivan again.

He punched Sullivan several times and didn't seem to hit him, and he labored under the impression that something must have been done to him; in other words, that he had been drugged. He did not have the strength of a cat, but could stand any amount of punishment but couldn't inflict any, and he could see that his blows were not hurting Sullivan. He complained of the manner in which Sullivan deliberately jumped upon him with both feet while he was down, but he shouldn't find any fault with this, but he had trusted too much to his friends. One of those around him exclaimed reproachfully, "Some of your friends, you should say." Sullivan was done for twice, he said, but he was also, and couldn't take advantage of his adversary's condition.

done for twice, he said, but he was also, and couldn't take advantage of his adversary's condition.

Kilrain lay down on the seat, with his feet stretched across to the opposite seat, and coats being placed over him, he fell asleep. When the train was crossing the trestle, about eighteen miles from the city, Mitchell for the first time entered the car, and Kilrain awoke. At the siding, about a mile beyond Gentilly, while the train was at a standstill, Kilrain reproached Mitchell for the condition he was in when he entered the ring. Mitchell replied, and quite a crowd gathered around the two men in the conch. Mitchell attributed Kilrain's defeat to its being one of his off days.

A number of sporting men who knew Kilrain well and had seen him in training at Baltimore remarked that something must have been the matter with him, for they had never seen him hit so feebly.

Johnny Murphy said it was not Sullivan who knocked Kilrain out, but the sun, for Sullivan did not hurt him much. Kilrain's condition, he thought, was mysterious, and he was over-trained besides.

When the train reached New Orleans at the head of Press street two carriages were procured for the Kilrain party, and Kilrain, Stevenson, Donahue, Murphy, Butler, Mitchell and Pony Moore were driven uptown. Kilrain was conducted to a Russian bath, and after being subjected thereto he repaired to his quarters at the Southern Athletic club and retired to rest.

The Diamond Belt.

The heavy-weight championship trophy was presented by Richard K. Fox, of New York. It is fifty inches long and eight inches wide, and weighs 200 cunces in solid silver and gold. The work is laid out by solid silver plates and flexible woven silver chains, so that the belt can be adjusted to the body and worn with case. The plates are richly ornamented with solid gold figures, and one of these ornaments is so made that the likeness of the winner can be put in a gold frame encircled by a solid gold laurel wreath suspended from the bill of a full-winged eagle. The centre of the belt represents a prize ring, with two men facing each other in ring, with two men facing each other in fighting attitude. The whole of this part is in solid gold. The ring is encircled by eight large diamonds, and the top of it is ornamented with a fox's head with diamonds. Besides the belt and \$20,000 stakes, Sullivan is to receive a large share of the gate

receipts. sullivan and Kilrain in New Orleans NEW ORLEANS, July 9. Sullivan was to have left the city this morning at an early hour, but at the last moment the plan was bandoned and he is still in the city. Kilrain, it is reported this morning, has three ribs broken and will be unable to ravel for some time.

KILBAIN ON THE ROAD HOME. NEW YORK, July 9 .- A New Orleans special says: The governor of Mississippi got out a requisition for Kilrain's arrest, but Jake gave everyone the slip, and left here very quietly at 7:15 this morning over the Queen & Crescent line, and was over the state line before he was missed. He will go straight through to Baltimore without stopping, arriving Thursday morning. Mitchell, Pony Moore and Johnny Murphy are with him. Frank Stevenson remains behind to settle up the business matters. The excursion money

will give each man about \$4,000. Sullivan leaves for the North at 3:30 this afternoon. A false report was started here this morning that Kilrain was in the hos pitital with three broken ribs and caused much excitement among the sporting fra ternity. What rest Kilrain was able to obtain during the night did not seem to have braced him up to any great extent and it was evident that his mental suffer ing is much more poignant than pain

Governor Lowrey, of Mississippi, this morning issued a proclamation and states that he will extradite all the participants in yesterday's fight, especially Sullivan and Kilrain and their seconds Sullivan's fear of arrest will probably interfere with the arrangements for the reception, and the champion is being kept secluded. Arrangements are mak-ing to have the Sullivan party go back to New York by steamer. The backers of the big want to keep him from drinking and believe that this will do him good. Kilrain will go home to Baltimore It is reported that Kilrain was seriously sick before the fight; his ailment being if a private nature. Mitchell is supposed to have known this, but Donovan did not.

MRS. REINER'S SUDDEN DEATH. She Drops From a Chair While With

Mrs Mary Reiner, wife of Anselm Reiner of 714 North Duke street, died very suddenly at her home last evening. Between 10 and 11 o'clock she was sitting in the yard with members of her family and some friends among whom was a young relative named Joseph Reiner, who was entertaining the company with songs. Mrs Reiner had just requested the singer to give them another song, when she was noticed to drop her head. In a moment she fell from the chair to the pavement and was picked up by her son Henry, who thought she had slipped off her seat. She was carried into the house and placed on a lounge and she died in a few moments, Dr. Pyfer was sent for, he came, but was too late to render any assistance. The cause of her death was pronounced an apoplectic stroke of the heart. The deceased was in the 64th year of her age, and most estimable lady. Besides a husband she leaves four children as follows: Henry the well-known saddler, John, of Philadelphia, Charles, a printer, who resides in Chicago, and Lens, wife of Jacob Ziegler, FROM PULPIT TO PRISON.

COLORED PREACRER ARRESTED AFTER SERVICES ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

The Accused Alleged to Have Committed the Crime in South Carolins-He Takes Ills Arrest Very Coolly.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—Rev. E. F. Flemon alias Kohn Yeldell, was arrested at 10 o'clock last night in this city, just after he had concluded the services as a minister in colored church on Arthur street, on a The arrest was the result of a telegram

received by Inspector McAleese from Sheriff Thomas F. Lyon, of Edgefield county, South Carolina, a few days ago.

The telegram stated that Flemon or Yeldell had been implicated in a brutal murder in that county in 1886, but fied at the time and had not been heard of since until a short time ago, when through a letter addressed to somebody in that locality it was learned that he had located in this vicinity.

From the description given of the man the officers decided that Rev. E. Flemon, of the Asthur street Wesley church was

of the Arthur street Wesley church, wa the man, and last night after the services they arrested him at his boarding house, He seemed greatly surprised when told what he was wanted for, but would not acknowledge that he was the man. He was was searched, and a number of letters addressed to Rev. Flemon were found upon him. What the latter ontained the officers kept to themselves. Word was telegraphed to Sheriff Lyon last night, and he is expected here to-morrow to get his prisoner. He is an unusually bright and well educated colored man, and betrays no sign of nervousness over his arrest. He has been regarded as a very exemplary man and minister by the col-

THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS. List from Each School District Sent to

ored people here.

Superintendent Higbee.
The county commissioners to-day sen a certified copy of the number of resident taxables in each school district of the county. Following are the figures :

county. Following are the figures:
Adamstown, 197; Bart, 382; Brecknock,
470; Cærnarvon, 453; Clay, 460; Cocalico
West, 627; Cocalico East, 800; Colerain,
470; Columbia, 2,810; Conestoga, 531;
Conoy, 527; Donegal East, 938; Donegal
West, 342; Drumere, 440; Drumore East,
447; Earl, 1,006; Earl East, 908; Earl West,
601; Edeu, 320; Elizabeth, 255; Elizabethtown, 394; Ephrata, 1,464; Fulton, 529;
Hempfield East, 950; Hempfield West, 1,071;
Lampeter, East, 792; Lampeter, West, 503;
Lamcaster city, 9,190; Lamcaster township,
303; Leacock, 668; Leacock, Upper, 648;
Little Britain, 483; Little borough, 427;
Little Britain, 483; Little borough, 427;
Little Independent school district, 12; Lincoln independent school district, 20; Manheim borough, 640; Manheim township,
873; Manor, 1,494; Marietta, 737; Mt. Joy
borough, 600; Mt. Joy township, 629; New
Milltown independent school district, 50;
Paradise, 701; Penn, 603; Pequea, 387;
Providence, 571; Rapho, 968; Sadsbury,
539; Safe Harbor, 148; Salisbury, 1,162;
Strasburg borough, 300; Strasburg township, 532; Warwick, 856; Washington borough, 182.

This return will go into effect for the
school year of 1890, which began June 1st
of this year, but the distribution for the
vers will not be made until the verse.

of this year, but the distribution for the year will not be made until the year's chool work is done and properly certified to the department of the secretary of the school boards in each district.

The money now due the school districts is the appropriation for the year 1889, ended on June 1st.

The total number of taxables by the bove list is 42,245. In 1886 it was 40,904; in 1883, 38,887. The rate allowed by the appropriation in 1883 was 841 cents for taxable, and in 1886, 18.01 cents. The rate for the present return will not be known until all the districts in the state have been heard from.

There are four independent school dis-tricts in the county—Littz, Lincoln, Safe Harbor and New Milltown.

and contains 12 taxables.

Lincoln independent district has 4 taxa bles in Brecknock, 2 in East Cocalico, 8 in Earl and 6 in Ephrata, a total of 20. This district is made up princi-pally of Mennonites and the custom s to meet once each year, in February, elect directors, settle the annual accoun and select a teacher. No attention is paid to the state laws and for years for that reason have forfeited the state appropria tion. The county superintendent holds no examination for teachers and the directors elect a teacher, regardless of his or he educational qualifications. They never inquire whether or not the applicant, has a certificate. This district was formed in

Safe Harbor district has 148 taxables, al n the vicinity of that village. The New Milltown district has 15 taxables in Salisbury, 23 in Leacock and 12 in Para dise township. This is one of the most

progressive school district in the county.

WATER FOR FUEL.

An Alleged Invention Designed to Rev-From Light, Heat and Power.

What appears to be an important inven-tion has recently been made public in Phil-lips, Wis. It is no less than the practic 1 and cheap use of water as a fuel. The ap-pliance consists of nothing but a piece of gas pipe from two inches to six inches in diameter as may be desired and of conras pipe from two inches to and of con-liameter, as may be desired, and of con-venient length to fit a cook stove or a par-or or other heater, with short legs or sta-ble support to keep it in position. This is

lor or other heater, with short legs or sta-ble support to keep it in position. This is placed in the stove, with one end slightly projecting, to which is attached a vessel of water with stop cock conduit from the water vessel into the pipe.

Before reaching the steam chamber the water passes through the important part of the invention, the part that constitutes or contains the great discovery. By means of it the water may pass into the steam chamber, while the steam cannot pass out. The part of the pipe containing the steam chamber is within the stove, although a small part may be without if a small part may be without it desired. To this the heat of a moderate wood or coal fire is applied, so as to heat the steam to a high temperature, say 300° or nearly 400°, when it passes out of a small orifice immediately into the midst of a bed orifice immediately into the midst of a bed of coals or flame from burning wood or coal, when it is at once raised to the re-quired temperature, 400° or more, to be immediately decomposed into its gases— oxygen and hydrogen—which instantly become flame.

Only a moderate summer fire of wood or coal will be required the coldest day in

Only a moderate summer are of wood or coal will be required the coldest day in winter, the gaseons flame furnishing the balance of the heat needed in the coldest room. The capacity for reducing heat may be regulated to suit requirements.

When it is known that hydrogen flame in the start in huming five times greater. yields a heat in burning five times greater than carbon, or about 2,000° to 2,500,° one may form some idea of the capacity of this

little contrivance for producing heat.

By increasing the temperature of the gaspipe to about 400° the vapor may be decomposed into its gases before exit from the pipe, and in such cases it is emitted in a jet of blue flame. In either case the cyclydrogen flame is easily produced and oxyhydrogen flame is easily produced and with a very small consumption of fuel.

Two Lancaster Men Executors. The late Dennis Reilly, who was buried here on Friday morning, leaves considerable of an estate, a portion of which will come to Lancaster. The executors are J. McGrann and R. M Reilly, of Reilly Brothers & Raub.

TEACHERS IN SESSION.

Annual Meeting Of the State Association—Dr. Highee's Address.
ALTOONA, July 9.—The State Teachers' association is in session here. At the opening of the convention State Superintendent of Public Instruction Highee, president of the association, delivered his inaugural address.

DR. HIGBER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS Dr. Highes asked the co-operation of his hearers in furthering the cause of public instruction. He said that the curriculum of our public schools should embrace all studies which form the necessary foundation of intellectual life, and which belong to man as man,—referring to all, not to some, and therefore, excluding all trades and professions as having to do only with particular pursuits of life.

Here, then, as of chief significance, we

particular pursuits of life.

Here, then, as of chief significance, we have language. Without the spoken or written word, the process of knowledge would be simply impossible. There might be a large mass of individual and incoherent sensations, it is true, as among animals, and some measure of expression for the same in mimic signs and symbols, but nothing more.

and some measure of expression for the same in mimic signs and symbols, but nothing more.

We grant that at first all our spiritual powers seem merged in the flesh; and sense and individual carnal appetites rule our being; but intellect and will are ours for the very purpose of transcending all this, and rising into the sphere of true moral freedom.

Until the nascent mind is met by mind, and challenged by the living word, it remains a slumbering possibility only.

The mother-tongue, hovering over our cradled infancy, filling the home, where as children we nestled around the hearth-stone—reaching us in every salutation of the busy street—challenging us from the lips of the living teacher in the school—and meeting us in its choicest forms in books that have come down the ages with the embalmed life of humanity—the mother-tongue, we repeat, is the first great teacher.

Wisely bath Homes spoken of winged

the embalmed life of numanity—ine mother-tongue, we repeat, is the first great teacher.

Wisely hath Homer spoken of winged words. They bring on rapid pinions, from near and from afar, the treasures of wisdom, "whose merchandise is better than the merchandise of silver." They begin, for us and in us, the very process which education has in view, viz., to give to every man his personal completeness by bringing him into free communion with the national life of humanity.

In our curriculum, therefore, language, with all that it involves, is absolutely essential; and with the living teacher and his text-books, there should be in every school of the commonwealth a library, growing from year to year, in which literature of every form may give its direct and powerful aid in this fundamental sphere of human culture.

every form may give its direct and powerful aid in this fundamental sphere of human culture.

As in the genesis of mind we have seen the necessity of a world of reason confronting it in language and literature, so, as closely conjoined, in the genesis of will, we are at once confronted with the family, and society, and the state. The physical world, as on its part conditioning this vast movement of human life, and thus closely allied with the development of human spiritthe physical world, forming the scenic field of man's moral life in history, cannot be neglected any more than such history itself.

Physical geography, therefore, with what it involves radimentally, in way of mathematics and physical sciences, and history, for which it is preparatory, are essential to the process of education. There is a side of our human nature which cannot find utterance for itself either in articulate language or in political organisms. The divine idea of the world involves not only the true for the understanding, and the good for the will, but also the beautiful for the imagination or phantasy. This latter gives us the world of art,—a universal factor in human culture, and as such, in some form, a necessary element in education.

In rudimentary form, modeling and drawing, reaching up to some exercise in color, can easily form a general introduction to that side of art which sculpture and painting serve, leaving all further advance to technical schools, as separate from the public school. I am convinced, however, that music is the most general form of art

public school. I am convinced, however, that music is the most general form of art in this modern world; and it is so related to the heart as to be the most expressive of the profound depths of its feelings (and the most impressive too), and the best adapted to give utterance to the infinite longings of the human soul. Hence I do not hesitate to say that it should be in all our schools, as it is in all our homes, and in all our sanctuaries.

unctuaries.
There are common domestic pursuits of There are common domestic pursuits of our social life which, in many sections of a large commonwealth like ours, need the provident care of the schools. Wherever the home life, either by neglect or by the force of circumstances, as in our larger centres of population, and among the extremely and almost homeless poor, proves to be inadequate, provision should be made for practical instruction in the general domestic industries of both sexes. It is not the trade, however, on the one hand, nor any great measure of pedagogic value on the other, but the general usefulness in way of social economy, which must warrant and characterize all efforts in this direction.

rection.

So also as regards religion, the most profound factor of our existence. Home and
the church must in the main attend to this
great interest, while the school co-operates
by its moral care of the children and as

great interest, while the school co-operates by its moral care of the children and as part of the state, by its reverent acknowledgment of Almighty God.

The salaries of our teachers are such as to require a spirit of great sacrifice upon the part of the young if they are to spend either much time or much money in preparation. A change in this respect is imperative. It is to be hoped, the state appropriation being next year double what it was two years ago, that the salaries of our teachers will be largely increased. This increase in appropriation has not been made to lessen the zeal of local boards, and to diminish their proper levy of tax. It has been made to increase the term of our schools and the salaries of our teachers. Add twenty per cent, to the salaries, which can be done without doing more than hitherto, and in a short time the requisite grade of teachers will come more rapidly to the front. Then our normal schools which, although hampered, have done such noble work, can safely add another year to their professional course, and furnish the state with teachers whose greater breadth of culture will give them power to put into effective use the better methods they have been taught. Superintendents also must give us important aid here by steadily elevating the grade of their provisional certificate. vating the grade of their provisional

Dr. Highee eloquently referred to the Dr. Higbee eloquently referred to the meeting of the association at Altoona, twenty-five years ago, when things were everywhere unsettled by war, and among those present named State Superintendent Coburn, Ermentrout, with chaste, classic mind, — the cyclopedic Haldeman, — and Allen of Tioga, and Wyers of West Chester, and Jack of Westmoreland, and Deans of Delaware; Wickersham and Raub, President Hill of Harvard, and President Gerhart of Franklin and Mar-President Gerhart of Franklin and Mar

The Moltzes Take Their Inning. Fred and Louisa Moltz are an old Ger

man couple who are continually getting into trouble between themselves. They are seldom interfered with by outsiders but whenever they get drunk they quarrel with each other. Yesterday Fred charged his wife with being drunk and disorderly, before Alderman Patrick Donnelly. When Louisa found this out she sued Fred at Hershev's. 'The result was that each one was sent to jail for 10 days and their house will be empty until they come out, when they will again be the best of friends.

Philip Frank, the well known brewer o Mount Joy, will sail for Europe to-morrow on the steamship Penland. gone for several months.

Bitten by a Dog. Last evening the wife of Edward Shubrooks, the watchman, went to the bakery of Lawrence Goos, on North Queen street As she was coming out a dog, belonging to Mr. Goos, attacked her. She was bitten in the big toe, and the dog still lives.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

TRAMPS KILLED ON THE PENNSYLVANIA BAIL-ROAD NEAR PITTABURG.

The Train Upon Which They Are Riding Bodies Taken From the Suins.

Pittshurg, July 9—The second section freight train No. 13, east-bound, on the Pennsylvania railroad, was wrecked by the breaking of an axle at Wilmerding, a few miles east of here, last night. Thirteen cars and the engine were totally wrecked and caught fire from a car load of whisky which was ignited in some manner.

All the trainmen escaped, but a numb z of tramps were riding on the train and it is believed eight or ten were killed.

The wreck has not yet been cleared.

Two bodies have been taken from the wreck and it is thought six or eight more were killed. One of the injured, a colored man, is so badly hurt he cannot recover.

No names can yet be learned.

No names can yet be learned. So far as known the accident res the death of three persons and the injury

the death of three persons and the injury of three others.

The killed are: Wm. Connelly, bootblack, aged 15, residence, Pittsburg; John Hyde, newsboy, aged 15, residence, Pittsburg; unknown man about 25 ye re old, died at hospital.

The injured are: Andrew Kennedy, newsboy, aged 14 years, Pittsburg, probably fatally: Alfred Young, colored, aged about 25 years, Lims, Ohio, seriously injured; John Kennedy, aged 23, Milwaukee, will probably recover.

kee, will probably recover.

The victims were stealing their way. A number of others were reported to have been caught in the wreck, but no trace of them had yet been found, and the report is

Sentenced To Be Hanged.

New York, July 9.—The three woman slayers, Patrick Packenham, James Nolan and John Lewis, whose sentences to be hanged were affirmed by the court of appeals, were arraigned to-day for resentence in the court of general assignment of the court of general assignments to be hanged August 23d next, and Recorder Smyth fixed the same day for the axecution of Packenham. The latter is 65 years old and gray-haired. At one time he was patrolman on the Ngw Orleans police force, patrolman on the New Orleans police force. In a drunken frenzy he cut his wife's throat on March 18th, 1888. John Lewis is a negro who killed his mistress, Ann Jack-son, on July 17th, 1888, in a fit of jealousy and James Nolan shot and killed his mistress, Emma Buck, in a jealous rage on November 20th, 1888.

Several Appointments.

Washington, July 2.—The postmaster general to-day appointed the following named fourth class postmasters in Fonnsylvania: Anna H. Griscom, Jenkintown; L. C.Williams, Orangeville; R.W.Wilkins,

Wattsburg.
The president to-day appointed Horace
A. Taylor, of Wisconsin, commissioner of
railroads and Henry W. Diederich, of
Indiana, consul at Leipsic.

He Never Was in Waterford.

London, July 9.—At the meeting of the Parnell commission to-day Mr. Byrne, a number of Parliament, was the witness. He was questioned concerning the speech which, according to the statement of the Times, he had made at Waterford. Mr. Byrne declared that he had never been in Waterford, and therefore could not have

laughter from the people in the court room. McQuade's Trial Begun. traordinary session of court of over and-terminer called to sit here for the trial of Arthur J. McQuade, one of the New York boodle aldermen, was opened this morning, Justice Daniels presiding. The work of securing a jury was at once begun.

To Ge to Deer Park.

Washington, July 9.—The president will leave Washington for a visit to Mrs.

Harrison at Deer Park, Md., on Friday morning. He will remain there until th following Tuesday, and possibly a few days

later. PARIS, July 9.—Thirty-seven more bodies have been taken from the coal pit at St. Etienne, in which the explosion occurred last week.

WEATHER FORECASTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.— Fair, warmer, variable winds.

Applied for a Wife From the Flood.

Applied for a Wife From the Flood.

From the Johnstown Democrat.

The following is a special from this city to the Pittsburg Dispatch of yesterday: The number of letters received by the bureau of information have fallen off considerably within the past week, but an occasional indicrous one turns up. To day a long letter was received from a man in Kansas asking the bureau to find a wife among the flood sufferers. The writer stated that he was a farmer and owned two well-stocked farms in the vicinity of Parsons. He is 35 years of age and wanted a good looking young woman between the age of 20 and 30 years. She must be educated and know something about house-keeping. The officers of the department have had many inquiries for relica, but this is the first time, they say, that anybody has asked for a living one. The man preferred a woman who had been rescued from the flood, and said he would marry her within three months.

the flood, and said he would marry her within three months.

Another letter was received this week from a mining camp in Colorado, asking for information in regard to Hulbert House. The writer states that he had read the name among the lost in the Dispatch, and having a brother bearing the same name, he wrote to inquire if it was he. After diligent inquiry it was ascertained by the officers of the bureau that there had been no one of the name here, and that the "Hulbert House," the big hotel which had been swept away by the flood, was what has misted the inquirer.

How is This, Mr. Blaine ! A Washington dispatch says the news from Samoa caused considerable excite ment at the state and navy departments. The navy department was most interested in the report that a sailor belonging to the United States steamship Trenton had been shot deed in a saloon by a German saloon-keeper and that the only trial to which his slayer was a state of the sailor was a communication by the German saloon to the sailor was a communication by the German saloon the sailor was a communication by the German saloon the sailor was a communication by the German saloon the sailor was a communication by the German saloon the sailor was a communication by the German saloon the sailor was a communication by the German saloon the sailor was a saloon to sail the sailor was a saloon to sail the sailor was a saloon to sail the sailor was sailor w subjected was an examination by the German consul, which resulted, of course, in his discharge. It is a matter which concerns the state department.

A Change of Base. From the Detroit Free Press.

"Rats!" called a boy to a crowd of ex-cursionists on the city hall steps the other day.
"Hey, you!" exclaimed an old man as
he rose up. "Which sort—muskrats or
the common house kind?"
"Oh, chestnuts!" replied the boy as he

passed on.
"That's mighty funny," said the man as
he sat down again. "Something must
have struck that boy all of a sudden to
cause him to change his opinion so quick."

A Martha Washington Party.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ewing and her daughter,
Miss Lelia Baer, gave a Martha Washington party to-day at the residence of Ja Symington, at Binkley's Bridge. A la number of ladies were in attendance. vi stors included folks from Altoons, P adelphia and other cities.